## CHAIRMAN LODGE'S SPEECH

PERMANENT PRESIDING OFFICER ON THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.

An Elequent Picture of the Country's Condition and the Political Situation-What the Election of McKinley in 1896 Has Done the Future -Party Pledges Have Been Kept -The Future Foreign Policy-The Philipnines and the Cry of Imperialism.

PHILADEL PHIA, June 20. - This is the speech that United States Senator Lodge, permanent hairman of the Republican National Convention, made at the session to-day:

One of the greatest honors that can fall to any American in public life is to be called to side over a Republican National Convention. How great that honor is you know, but you cannot realize, nor can I express the gratitude which I feel to you for having conferred it upon me. I can only say to you, in the simplest phrase, that I thank you from the bottom of my heart. "Beggar that I am, I am even poor in thanks, and yet I thank you."

We meet again to nominate the next President of the United States. Four years have passed since we nominated the soldier and atesman who is now President, and who is soon to enter upon his second term. Since the Civil War no Presidential term has been so crowded with great events as that which is now drawing to a close. They have been four memorable years. To Republicans they show a record of promises kept, of work done, of un-Democrats they have been generous in the exhibition of unfulfilled predictions, in the ruin of heir hopes of calamity, and in futile opposition o the forces of the times and the aspirations of the American people. I wish I could add that they had been equally instructive to our oppopents, but while it is true that the Democrats, like the Bourbons, learn nothing, it is only too evident that the familiar comparison cannot be completed, for they forget a great deal which it would be well for them to rememb

MELANCHOLY SPECTACLE OF CLEVELAND.

In 1897 we took the Government and the cour try from the hands of President Cleveland. His party had abandoned him and were joined to their idols, of which he was no longer one. During the last years of his term we had presented to us the melancholy spectacle of a resident trying to govern without a party. The result was that his policies were in ruin, legislation was at a standstill, and public affairs were in a perilous and incoherent condi-Party responsibility had vanished, and with it all possibility of intelligent action, demanded by the country at home and abroad. It was an interesting but by no means singular display of Democratic unfitness for the practical work of government. To the political student it was instructive, to the country it was extremely painful, to business disastrous. PROSPERITY CAME WITH M'KINLEY.

We replaced this political chaos with a President in thorough accord with his party, and the machinery of government began again to move smoothly and effectively. Thus we kept at once our promise of better and more efficient administration. In four months after the inauguration of President McKinley we had passed a tariff bill. For ten years the artificial agitation in behalf of what was humorously called tariff reform, and of what was really free trade, had kept business in a ferment, and had brought a treasury deficit, paralyzed industries, depression, panic, and, finally, continuous bad times to a degree never before imagined. Would you know the result of our tariff legislation, you know the result of our tarin legislation, look about you! Would you measure its success? Recollect that it is no longer an issue, that our opponents, free traders as they are, do not dare to make it an issue, that there is not a State in the Union to-day which could be carried for free trade against protection. Never was a policy more fully justified by its works. Never was a promise made by any party more absolutely fulfilled.

Dominant among the issues of four years ago was that of our monetary and financial system. The Republican party promised to uphoid our credit, to protect our currency from revolution, and to maintain the gold standard. We have done so. We have done more. We have been

The Republican party promised to uphold our credit, to protect our currency from revolution, and to maintain the gold standard. We have done so. We have done nore. We have been better than our promise. Failing to secure, after honest effort, any encouragement for international bimetallism, we have passed a law strengthening the gold standard and planting it more firmly than ever in our financial system, improving our banking laws buttressing our credit, and refunding the public debt at 2 per cent, interest, the lowest rate in the world. It was a great work well done. The only argument the Democrate can advance to-day in their own behalf on the money question is tigat a Republican Senate, in the event of Democratic success, would not permit the repeal of a Republican law.

This is a precious argument when looked at with considerate eyes, and quite worthy of the intellects which produced it. Apply it generally. Upon this theory, because we have defeated the soldiers of Spain and sunk her ships, we can with safety dispense with the army and navy which did the work. Take another example. There has been a fire in a great city; it has been question and access to insure our bomes. Distruct in our currency, the dread of change, the deadly fear of a debased standard were raging four years ago and business has risen triumphant from the ashes. Therefore abolish your fire department, turn out the Republicans and put in power the incendiaries who lighted the fames and trust to what remains of Republican control to avert fresh disaster. The proposition is its own refutation.

The supremacy of the party that has saved the standard of sound money and guarded it by law is as necessary for its security and for the existence of honest wages and of business confidence now as it was in 1896. The moment the Republican party passes from power, and the party of free silver and fiat paper comes in, stable currency and the gold standard, the standard of the civilized world, are in imminent and deadly peril. Sound currency and a steady s

standard of value are to-day sale only in Republican hands.

But there were still other questions in 1896. We had already thwarted the efforts of the Gleveland Administration to throw the Hawalian Islands back to their dethroned queen and to give England a foothold for her cables in the group. We then said that we would settle finally the Hawalian question. We have done so The traditional American policy has been carried out. The flag of the Union floats to-day over the crossroads of the Pacific.

GLORIOUS RESULTS OF THE WAR.

We promised to deal with the Cuban question. Again comes the reply, we have done so. The long agony of the island is over. Cuba is free. But this great work brought with it events and issues which no man had foreseen, for which no party creed had provided a policy. The crisis came, bringing war in its train. The Republican President and the Republican Congress met the new trial in the old spirit. We fought the war with Spain. The result is history known of all men. We have the perspective now of only a short two years, and yet how dear and bright the great facts stand out, like mountain peaks against the sky, while the gathering darkness of a just oblivion is creeping fast over the low grounds where lie forgotten the trivial and unimportant things, the criticisms and the fault findings, which seemed so huge when we still lingered among them. Here they are, these great facts: a war of a hundred days with many victories and no defeats, with no prisoners taken from us and no advance stayed with a ritimehear enterone GLORIOUS RESULTS OF THE WAR. of a hundred days with many victories and no defeats, with no prisoners taken from us and no advance stayed, with a triumphant outcome startling in its completeness and in its worldwide meaning. Was ever a war more justly entered upon, more quickly fought, more fully won, more thorough in its results? Cuba is free, spain has been driven from the Western hemisphere. Fresh glory has come to our arms and crowned our flag. It was the work of the American people, but the Republican party was their instrument. Have we not the right to say that, here too, even as in the days of Abraham Lincoln, we have fought a good fight, we have kept the faith, we have finished the work? that, here too, even as in the days of Abraham Lincoln, we have fought a good fight, we have kept the faith, we have finished the work? War, however, is ever like the sword of Alexander. It cuts the knots. It is a great solvent and brings many results not to be foreseen. The world forces unchained in war perform in hours the work of years of quiet. Spain sued for peace How was that peace to be made? The answer to this great question had to be given by the President of the United States. We were victorious in Cuba. in Porto Rico, in the Philippines. Should we give those islands back to Spain? "Never!" was the President's reply. Would any American wish that he had answered otherwise? Should we hand them over to some other Power? "Never!" was again the answer. Would our pride and self-respect as a nation have submitted to any other reply? Should we turn the islands, where we had destroved all existing sovereignty, loose upon the world to be a prey to domestic anarchy and the helpless spoil of some other nation? Again the inevitable negative. Again the President answered as the nation he represented would have had him answer. He boldly took the islands, took them knowing well the burden and responsibility, took them from a deep sense of

duty to ourselves and others, guided by a just foresight as to our future in the East, and with an entire faith in the ability of the American people to grapple with the new task. When future conventions point to the deeds by which the Republican party has made history they will proclaim with especial pride that under a Republican Administration the war of 1808 was fought and that the peace with Spain was the work of William McKinley.

PARTY DOESN'T LIVE ON ITS PAST. So much for the past. We are proud of it, but we do not expect to live upon it, for the Republican party is preëminently the party of action, and its march is ever forward. We are Republican party is preeminently the party of action, and its march is ever forward. We are not so made that we can be content to retreat or to mark time. The traditions of the early days of our party are sacred to us, and are hostages given to the American people that we will not be unworthy of the great leaders who have gone. The deeds of yosterday are in their turn a pledge and a proof that what we promise we perform, and that the people who put faith in our declarations in 1886 were not deceived, and may place the same trust in us in 190). But our pathway has never lain among dead issues, nor have we won our victories and made history by delving in political graveyards. We are the party of to-day, with cheerful yesterdays and confident to-morrows. The living present is ours, the present of prosperity and activity in business, of good wages and quick payments, of labor employed and capital invested, of sunshine in the marketplace and the stir of abounding life in the workshop and on the farm. It is with this that we have replaced the depression, the doubts, the dull business, the low wages, the idle labor, the frightened capital, the dark clouds which overhung industry and agriculture in 1893. This is what we would preserve, so far as sound government and wise legislation can do it. This is what we brought to the country four years ago. This is what we offer now.

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Again we promise that the protective system shall be maintained, and that our great industrial interests shall go on their way unshaken by the dire fear of tariff agitation and of changing duties. Again we declare that we will guard the national credit, uphold a sound currency based on gold, and keen the wages of the workingman and the enterrise of the man of business free from that most deadly of all evils, a fluctuating standard of value. The deficit which made this great country in a time of profound peace a borrower of money to meet the current extenditures has been replaced by abundant revenue, bringing a surplus, due alike to prosperity and to wise legislation, so ample that we can now safely promise a large reduction of taxation without imperilling our credit or risking a resort to loans.

TO REVIVE THE MERCHANT MARINE. TO REVIVE THE MERCHANT MARINE.

We are prepared to take steps to revive and build up our merchant marine, and thus put into American pockets the money paid for carrying American freights. Out of the abundant resources which our financial legislation has brought us we will build the Isthmian Canal and lay the cables which will help to turn the current of Eastern trade to the Golden Gate. We are on good terms with all nations, and mean to remain so, while we promise to insure our peace and safety by maintaining the Monroe Doctrine, by ample coast defences and by building up a navy which no one can challenge with impunity.

CANT OF "IMPERIALISM."

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CANT OF "IMPERIALISM."

The new problems brought by the war we face with confidence in ourselves, and a still deeper confidence in the American people, who will deal justly and rightly with the islands which have come into their charge. The outcry against our new possessions is as empty as the cant about "militarism" and "imperialism" is devoid of sense and meaning Regard for a moment those who are loudest in shrieking that the American people are about to enter upon a career of oppression and that the Republic is in danger. Have they been in the past the guardians of freedom? Is safety for liberty now to be found most surely in the party which was the defender of domestic slavery? Is true freedom to be secured by the ascendency of the party which henceth our very eyes seeks to establish through infamous laws the despotic rule of a small and unscrupulous band of usurpers in Kentucky who trample there not upon the rights of the black men only but of the whites, and which seeks to extend the same system to North Carolina and Missouri? Has it suddenly come to pass that the Democratic party which to-day aims whenever it acquires power to continue in office by crushing out honest elections and bopular rule; has it, indeed, come to pass. I say, that that party is the chosen protector of liberty? If it were so, the outlook would be black, indeed. No! The party of Lincoln may best be trusted now, as in the past, to be true, even as he was true, to the rights of man and to human freedom, whether within the borders of the United States or in the islands which have come beneath our flag. The liberators may be trusted to watch over the liberated. We who freed Cuba will keep the pledge we made to her and will guide her along the road to independence and stable government until she is ready to settle her own future by the free expression of her people's will. We will be faithful to the trust imposed upon us, and if among those to whom this great work is confided in Cuba, or elsewhere, wrongdoers shall be foun

THE PHILIPPINES REBELLION. In the Philippines we were met by rebellion, fomented by a self-seeking adventurer and usurper. The duty of the President was to repress that rebellion, to see to it that the authority of the United States, as rightful and as righteous in Manila as in Philadelphia, was acknowledged and obeyed. That harsh and nainful duty President McKinley has performed firmly and justly, eager to resort to gentle measures wherever possible, unyielding when treachery and violence made force necessary. Unlike the opponents of expansion we do not regard the soldiers of Otis and Lawton and MacArthur as "an enemy's camp."

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In our eyes they are the soldiers of the United States, they are our army, and we believe in them and will sustain them. Even now the Democrats are planning, if they get control of the House, to cut off appropriations for the army and thus compel the withdrawal of our troops from the Philippines. The result would be to force the retirement of such soldiers as would remain to Manila, and their retreat would be the signal for the massacre and plunder of the great body of the peaceful inhabitants of the islands who have trusted to us to proof the great body of the peaceful inhabitants of the islands who have trusted to us to protect and guard them. Such an event would be an infamy. Is the Government, is the House, to be given over to a party capable of such a policy? Shall they not rather be intrusted to the party which will sustain the army and suppress the brigands and guerrillas who, under pretence of war, are now adding so freely to the list of crimes committed in the name of liberty by usurpers and pretenders, and who, buoyed up by Democratic promises, keep up a highwayman's warfare in hope of Democratic success in November? It is for the American people to decide this question.

PUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

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Our position is plain. The restoration of peace and order now so nearly reached in the Philippines shall be completed. Civil government shall be established, and the people advanced rapidly as possible along the road to entire freedom and to self-government under our flax. We will not abandon our task. We will not abandon our task. We will not abandon our task. We will neither surrender nor retreat. We will not write failure across this page of our history. We will do our duty, our full duty, to the people of the Philippines, and strive by every means to give them freedom, contentment and prosperity. We have no belief in the old slaveholders' doctrine that the Constitution of its own force marches into every newly acquired territory, and this doctrine, which we cast out in 180, we still reject.

We do not mean that the Philippines shall come without our tariff system or become part of our body politic. We do mean that they shall, under our teaching, learn to govern themselves and remain under our flag with the largest possible measure of home rule. We make no hypocritical pretence of being interested in the Philippines solely on account of others, While we regard the welfare of these people as a sacred trust, we regard the welfare of the American people first. We see our duty to ourselves as well as to others.

OPEN DOOR IN CHINA.

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We believe in trade expansion. By every legitimate means within the province of government and legislation we mean to stimulate the expansion of our trade and to open new markets. Greatest of all markets is China. Our trade there is growing by leaps and bounds. Manila, the prize of war, gives us inestimable advantages in developing that trade. It is the cornerstone of our Eastern policy, and the brilliant diplomacy of John Hay in securing from all nations a guarantee of our treaty rights and of the open door in China rests upon it. We ask the American people whether they will throw away these new markets and widening opportunities for trade and commerce by putting in power the Democratic party, who seek under cover of a newly discovered affection for the rights of man to give up these islands in the East and make Dewey's victory fruitless.

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fruitless.

The choice lies between this Democratic policy of retreat and the Republican policy which would hold the islands, give them freedom and prosperity, and enlarge these great opportunities for ourselves and our posterity. The Democratic attitude toward the Philippines rests wholly upon the proposition that the American people have neither the capacity nor the honesty to deal rightly with these islands. They assume that we shall fail. They fall down and worship a Chinese half-breed whose name they had never heard three years ago, and they slander, and cry down, and doubt the honor of American soldiers and sailors, of Admirals and Generals, and public men who have gone in and out before us during an entire lifetime. We are true to our own. We have no distrust of the honor, the humanity, the capacity of the American people. To feel or do otherwise is to doubt ourselves, our Government and our civiligation. We take issues with the Democrats, who would cast off the Philippines because the American people cannot

be trusted with them, and we declare that the American people can be trusted to deal justly, wisely and generously with those distant is-lands and will lift them up to a higher pros-perity, a broader freedom and a nobler civiliza-tion than they have ever known. We have not failed elsewhere. We shall not fail here.

Democratic Policy of Retreat.

Those are the questions we present to the American people in regard to the Philippines. Do they want such a humileting change there as Democratic victory would bring? Do they want an even more radical change at home? Suppose the candidate of the Democrats, the Populists, the foes of expansion, the dissatisfied and the envious, should come into power, what kind of an administration would he give us? What would his cabinet be? Think what an electric spark of confidence would run through every business interest in the country when such a cabinet was announced as we can readily imagine he would make. More important still we ask the American people whether they will put in the White House the hero of uncounted platforms, the prodigal spendthrift of words, the champion of free silver, the opponent of expansion, the assailant of the courts; or whether they will maintain in the Presidency the Union soldier, the leader of the House of Representatives, the trained statesman who has borne victoriously the heavy burdens of the last four years; the champion of protection and sound money, the fearless supporter of law and order wherever the flag floats?

THE GOOD TIMES OF TO-DAY. DEMCCRATIC POLICY OF RETREAT.

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THE GOOD TIMES OF TO-DAY.

But there is one question which we will put to the American people in this campaign which includes and outweighs all others. We will say to them: You were in the depths of adversity under the last Democratic administration; you are on the heights of prosperity to-day. Will that prosperity continue if you make a change in your President and in the party which administers your Government? How long will your good times last if you turn out the Republicans and give political power to those who cry nothing but "Woe! Woe!" the lovers of calamity and foes of prosperity who hold success in business to be a crime and regard thrift as a misdemeanor? If the Democrats should win do you think business would rimprove? Do you think that prices would remain steady, that wages would rise and employment increase when that result of the election was known? Business confidence rests largely upon sentiment. Do you think that sentiment would be a hopeful one the day after Bryan's election? Business confidence is a delicate plant. Do you think it would flourish with the Democratic party? Do you not know that if Bryan were elected the day after the news was flashed over the country wages would go down, prices would decline, and that the great argosy of American business now forging ahead over calm waters, with fair breezes and with swelling canvas, would begin to take in sail and seek the shelter and anchorage of the nearest harbor? Do you not know from recent and bitter experience what that arrest of movement, that fear of the future, means? It means the contraction of business, the reduction of employment, the increase of the unemployed, lower wages, hard times, distress, unhappiness.

We do not say that we have panaceas for every human ill. We do not claim that any policy we, or any one else, can offer will drive from the world sorter the prosperity and policies are here, alive, successful and full of vigor.

### SCOTT ADVERTISES HIMSELF. Paid Page Article Telling Why He Is Just the

PHILADELPHIA, June 20 .- The Hon. Irving M. Scott, the man who built the Oregon, tried a brand new idea in convention campaigning today when he came out with a full page paid advertisement singing his own virtues as a candidate for Vice-Presidential honors. The advertisement was frankly marked as such, and in the course of it a Mr. F. X. Schoonmaker explains at length how Mr. Scott came to be a Vice-Presidential candidate. In the course of this statement Mr. Schoonmaker says:

"The original inspiration of Irving M. Scott's candidacy for the Vice-Presidential nomination was the announcement of Gov. Roosevelt's dehad from the Governor personally. This being gonerally understood, the claims of the Far West to recognition began to be advanced by leading editors and representative citizens with the result that the name of the builder of the Oregon was settled on as the strongest and most available for the place "

When it comes to describing Mr. Scott's qualifications for the great office of Vice-President

the advertisement reads: "He built the Oregon, the best battleship in the world; he built the Olympia. Dewey's flagthe Monterey, the best monitor. The American men-of-war that did the principal work in destroying the sea power of Spain on the Atlantic, as well as on the Pacific, were constructed by Irving M. Scott. Scott supremely personifles the ideas the development of which in this country during the past two years has placed this country in the forefront among the nations of the world. Scott is the best shipbuilder living. If he be Vice-President of this Union all Americans will have absolute confidence in every war vessel that may be turned out under the coming Administration and the world will

every war vessel that may be turned out under the coming Administration and the world will still further increase its respect for our navy. In this one fact Irving M. Scott represents a principle of greater national value than any heretofore ever carried to a ticket by an American Vice-Presidential candidate.

"Mr. Scott is in the highest sense the representative American mechanic. He is the pride of every man in the civilized world who works with his hands in coal, iron, wood or steel. He has worked with his hands. He began life as a machinist, and has grown up to the very first place among the workers of the world. His ships have never failed in a task or on a journey. They have in every case surpassed all requirements, and in actual work have exceeded every required speed, and have never spread a plate or sprung a bolt.

"He is the most efficient mechanic in the world, the most highly educated iron worker, the best shipbuilder. He represents American mechanical labor as completely as Lincoln represented American agricultural labor. The Republican party has a ne more for labor than all the other political parties to either that have ever existed. Irving M Scott, by his labor, has done more than involver one man, by any other means, to give the country its present position of strength among the nations of the earth. He made the ships that enabled the United States to show menkind we have the great Admirals—Dewey, Schley, Sampson—and the best of all marines.

"The nomination of Scott for the Vice-Presidency would be the greatest recognition the Republican party has given to American working men in the world would be proud of that nomination, and would warmly respond to it, and it would make it well-mid having lived in Maryland now for five generations. What a timely and gracious tender his nomination would be to the South, which 'has asked for nothing and has received but little for, lo, these many days!"

"Can any other partof the country overmatch in value California's nominee? He represents nothing local, ne

Oregon—built for the Union and its greater career."

In the middle of his advertisement in a fine picture frame the frank Mr. Scott prints the following questation credited to Senator Hanna, chairman of the Republican Committee:

"We want a man who can commat d the confidence of the people, a mun big enough to be President in the event of the death of the Chief Magistrate. We want a man who if he is called upon to take the place of President will retain the confidence of the people, so as to continue the prosperity begun under President McKinley's first term and which will continue and increase under his renomination and reelection. No matter on what platform Bryan is nominated he cannot inspire this confidence, and the Republican party does not want a man for Vice-President who would shake that confidence. This is the whole situation in a nutshell.

"Irving Scott of California would make an

Vice-President who would shake that confidence. This is the whole situation in a nutshell.

"Irving Scott of California would make an excellent candidate, and many of the California and Pacific Coast people say his name will be put before the convention. I understand he is going to retire from the Union Shipbuilding Company, and he will be free to devote his entire time to the office should he be nominated."

In addition to this there are five columns of opinions of Mr. Scott written by various editors throughout the West. Altogether the display is very frank and interesting and illustrates the difference between Western and Eastern metheds of campaigning.

NOTES OF THE CONVENTION. OF INTEREST GATHERED HERE AND THERE.

The Albany Terrors Enliven Things—Cheers for Distinguished Delegates—The Camera Flend in and Outside Convention Hall —Why Dr. Levy Made the Opening Prayer.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20 .- Whether it was the arrival of Barnes's Terrors or not and their for it. Philadelphia certainly has been a mighty sight livelier since they got here. Broad street last night from the City Hall up above the last hotel was crowded. The Philadelphia papers describe it as "the scene of a seething mob." Through this seething mob the Terrors circulated and everything was mighty lively. As THE SUN has already pointed out, ordinarily when an elevator falls in Philadelphia it falls so slowly that nobody is hurt and the people on it don't even get scared, at least they don't if they are Philadelphians. Barnes's Terrors hadn't been in Philadelphia twenty-four hours when all this was changed, and the very first elevator that fell, that at the Hotel Walton, went down with a smash that made people think the whole building had fallen and every-body in it was hurt. So to-day out at the Convention Hall. There were a lot of the Terrors there and the convention itself was a good deal livelier place than it was yesterday when the Terrors were recovering from the seasickness that accompanied the trip around from Albany to Philadelphia by water. Barnes's Terrors all wear plug hats and are distinguished from the ordinary convention rooter by blood red badges, which announce them members of the Unconditional Republican Club of Albany. The Philadelphians have already come to look upon them as the real things. on it don't even get scared, at least they don't

There was more enthusiasm in the convention to-day in greeting the arrival of distinguished delegates and politicians. Yesterday Gov. Roosevelt was the only man who got even a handelap. Senator Hanna himself arrived almost without recognition. Yesterday Senator Hanna showed himself first on the platform. To-day he was down among the common people, and when he came in at the main entrance and walked down the main aisle there was a whoop that swept back and forth over the audience, and the applause continued until the Senator had arrived at his seat in the Ohio delegation. United States Senator Foraker, who came in a few minutes after Senator Hanna, was the next man to be applauded. After them came Senator Platt, with Gov. Roosevelt on one side of him and Frank Platt on the other, and the Hon. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., chairman of the Republican State Committee, just behind. This party had received a red-hot reception outside of the Convention Hall and the crowd around the entrance where they were to go in was so great that two policemen took charge of them, one in front and one behind, and made way for them. When they entered the hall there were shouts of "There's Teddy," and "There's the old man." And then waves of applause went over the audience and grew and died away and grew strong again. The New Yorkers were modest and padd no attention to it, proceeding directly to their seats. For the next fifteen minutes there was quite a crowd of delegates around the Governor, and the Kansas delegation, which last night told him they were going to put him in nomination whether he liked it or not, rose up and cheered for him several times. Dr. Depew, the junior Senator from New York, and Senator Fairbanks, the senior from Indiana, also got a fine lot of applause when they entered. These men who have been named are the best-known men in the convention. Everybody seems to know their faces, and wherever they appear everybody points them out to everybody effe. next man to be applauded. After them came

The slight put upon the Hawaiian delegates pearing the name of the island from which they came to indicate to the crowd where they vere sitting in the convention was atoned for to-day. The managers during the night had a sign built that was twice as big as the standards of other States and of a bright orange white, and because of the difference in color white, and because of the difference in color and the size the Hawaiian standard stood out three times as conspicuously as it would have done had it been like the others. The Hawaiian delegates were the recipients of a great deal of attention, and when in his speech as permanent chairman of the convention. United States Senater Henry Cabot Lodge referred to the settlement of the Hawaiian question and of the presence of the delegates in the convention, the whole crowd jumped up and yelled itself hoarse. The delegates themselves were all armed with small silk American flags, which they waved vigorously around their heads, and they had every appearance of being about "the only pebbles on the beach."

It isn't often in National Conventions of either of the great parties that there are any flowers to liven up the interior of the convention hall, and about the only, bouquets that are thrown are the oratorical ones that the windjammers who make nominating speeches hurl over the devoted heads of the delegates. But Philadelphia is doing herself proud in the flower line. In addition to all the bunting. which is the ordinary decoration of a hall where A National Convention is held, the entire interior of the building is lined with growing palms. They extend in unbroken line around the four walls. Some of them are so big that they look as if they night just have been transferred from the tropics. Then here and there near the windows are big bouquets of flowers much brighter and finer than any of the oratorical bouquets that have so far been fired. Yesterday the platform was decorated with great bunches of American Beauty roses. Huge jardinieres were filled with these beautiful flowers, and they stood all along the front of the platform, making it look almost as if it was cut off from the main body of the hall by a hedge of rosebuds. As THE SUN said this morning, at the conclusion of the convention a wild rush for these flowers was made by people in the audience. The American Beauties would have lasted, perhaps, through the whole convention with a little care. In their place to-day were hundreds and hundreds of red tea roses. The bank of tea roses was as big as the bank of American Beauties. They made a beautiful show. of the building is lined with growing palms The new nuisance that has appeared at this

convention is the camera flend. At no previous National Convention has he ever been very much in evidence. Of course there are always photographers around, but they have satisfied themselves with single pictures, taken whenever they were lucky enough to get things n good condition for picture taking, but here the possessors of cameras have come down on the convention like a thousand of brick, and to-day there was no time, before, during or after the convention, when there were not many as twenty cameras in plain sight, and almost without exception the twenty possessors of them were making nuisances of themselves to those people unfortunate enough to sit around speaking, and they think nothing of going to the chairman of the convention and saying: "Now, just keep things quiet for a moment and give me a chance to get a picture." They point their cameras at the audience or at the delegates, and wave their hands commandingly just as if they had a right to give the command and as if it was the business of the delegates to obey. It makes no difference whether you want your picture taken or not, these camera fiends walk right up to within a few feet of you and snap you if they feel like it. At this morning's session of the convention, while the minister was delivering his prayer, four cameras were conspicuously aimed at him and his picture was taken at every stage of the appeal he was making. One man with a huge camera got directly in the middle aisle at the foot of the stairs leading up to the speaker's platform and blocked the way until he had taken all the pictures that he wanted to take. Others climbed up on the platform itself, where they had no business, and took shots right and left wherever they chose and at everything they saw. Before and after the convention, at the hotels and on the streets, they were in constant evidence. It wasn't possible for anybody who was anybody to go as much as a single block without encountering some of these people and without having his picture taken over and over again. Dr. Depew was stopped on the stairway of the Walton Hotel by the order: "Hold on a minute until I take your ricture." The doctor, bring an obliging gentleman, said "certainly" and posed while the photographer snapped him. Senator Hanna has been held up twenty times, so have Senator Platt and Senator Lodge and Senator Fairbanks and all the other Senators. So far the camera fiends have been taken good-naturedly, but patience is ceasing to be a virtue, and some of the Western delegates are getting very sore about it. It wouldn't be surprising if a few cameras are smashed between now and tomorrow night, when the convention will be over. them. They are a nervy, cheeky lot, generally

There is no question about the sentiment of this convention regarding the situation of affairs in the State of Kentucky and of the sympathy of everybody with Gov. William S. Taylor, who was elected Governor of the State by about 3,000 majority, and who was cheated out of it by the Legislature, with the consent of the Supreme Court of the State. Gov. Taylor does

not appear anywhere here but he is followed by a cheering crowd, and there is always a crowd around wanting to shake hands with him. Yesterday when he appeared on the platform to make a simple motion the whole convention rose up and shouted at him. Today, when he arrived at the Convention Hall, he was cheered to the echo, and after he had taken his seat several of the delegations jumped up and saluted him with cheers. In the course of Senator Lodge's speech, when the Senator referred to the affairs in Kentucky and denounced the Democrats in that State, there was great cheering and this time the Kentucky delegation itself jumped up and shouted. Gov. Taylor jumped up and swung his hat around his head and cheered with the others.

after all. Senator Hanna, who called the con-

vention to order, by buying a twenty-five-cent nallet, and Senator Wolcott, the temporary chairman of the convention, dodged the wouldbe presenters to-day all the while that he occupied the chair. Once or twice when Secretary Dick called his attention to the fact that the gavel fiends were around. Senator Wolcott exclaimed loud enough for everybody in the neighborhood to hear: "Don't say anything about gavels." Not so, however, with Senator Lodge. He let them get started on him. and they never let up until everybody was tired and weary. Rhode Island got in the first whack. It presented a gavel of mahogany bound with gold. The man who presented it had a very short speech, which he had written on a sheet of paper and which he read in an almost inpudible roice, while the entire crowd bawled "Louder! louder!" at him. He was followed by a man from Kentucky, who had a gavel made by his father of wood taken from the Little Creek battlefield. This man hadn't had an opportunity to make a speech for some time and he accepted this opportunity with alacrity. He talked with his face as well as with his tongue, and to those near him his speech was painful to listen to. He wound up with a surprise for the managers when he declared that this gavel had been made to run things at the convention which was to place in nomination the names of McKinley and Roosevelt. The mention of the two names brought out two redhot whoops, but before the crowd fully realized and had a chance to do all it wanted to, there was another gavel fiend on the platform making another speech. Altogether the gavel fiends occupied as much time as did Senator Lodge with his speech as permanent chairman of the convention. louder!" at him. He was followed by a man

If the present intentions of the California delegation are carried out that delegation will do all it can to aid a stampede for Gov. Roosevelt when the nomination for Vice-President is to be made. An essential part of a stampede is excitement. Four years ago, when the Chicago convention was stampeded for the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, the boy orator of the Platte, a delegation that started the stampede led off with a grand march from the seats they occupied around and around the convention hall. They bore aloft the standards of the States, they grabbed the standards of the States that held back, and before the thing was over they had practically the entire convention wild with excitement, tramping around in endless procession, howling and around in endless procession, howling and cheering for the beneficiary of the stampede. A part of the plan of the Californians, it is understood, is to start such a march, and the purpose is to carry immense plumes of pampas grass, dyed red, white and blue. Before the convention was called to order this morning fifteen or twenty bundles of these plumes were lugged in by a side entrance and taken to the California delegation. Everyhody who saw them thought they were to be a part of the decoration of the hall, but the Californians said never a word and tucked them away under their seats to be hauled out at the proper time and to brighten up a stampeding parade if such a thing could be developed. Of course, there was no occasion for the use of the plumes to-day, and after the convention was over the to-day, and after the convention was over the bundles of plumes were lugged out again as secretly as they had been brought in.

can public life, were mentioned to-day in the course of the speech of Permanent Chairman by the crowd. The first was that of Secretary of State the Hon, John Hay, Mr. Lodge, in the course of his speech, praised Secretary Hay's administration of his Department, but the name did not bring out any applause at all, nor did the detail of his achievements attract any attention. The second name was that of Admiral Dewey. Senator Lodge re-ferred to the achievements of the Admiral, and mentioned his name very distinctly and loud enough for every person in the big crowd to hear. Every person did hear it, but there was not a single handelap. It was so still that the silence was remarked by everybody.

President popped up with booms to-day. West Virginia produced two, one for Stephen B. Elkins and the other for Nathaniel B. Scott, each a United States Senator. The West Virginians declared that if neither of them could get it, then they would be for Dolliver. Senator Scott's boom was in a little more healthy condition that that of Mr. Elkins, for the reason that it was backed by a number of delegates from Virginia. Senator Scott, it was said to-day, would be placed in nomination by J. Hampton Hoge of Roanoke, Va. Dolliver, the Iowa Congressman whose boom had been on the wing, began to-day to get back some of the support that had been swept away from it by the Roosevelt talk. Some of the Illinois delegates and some of the Minnesota delegates declared that while they had intended to vote for Gov. Roosevelt, they would now support Dolliver. The North Carolina delegation to-day started out to boom Senator Pritchard of their State, and declared that he would be put in nomination by Assistant Attornev-General Bovd. The tarheels declared that Senator Pritchard was the only Republican Senator south of West Virginia, and that the time was ripe for the Republican party to take a candidate from the South. Senator Pritchard himself said that he had not decided whether he would let his name go before the convention or not. The Senator declared that North Carolina is a Republican State, and he predicted that this year her electoral votes would be cast for the candidate nominated by this convention. delegates declared that while they had in-

On the seat of every delegate in the convention there was this morning a circular appeal headed "Don't Give Up the Ship," and signed by Alexander R. Smith of Pelham, N. Y. The appeal was addressed to the Republican delegates to the National Convention. It declared that four years ago the Republican National platform had favored the building up of American shipping, that in 1896 fourteen Republican State Conventions declared for an American merchant marine, that President McKinley in his inaugural address and in each message to Congress since then had urged Congress to enact laws laws to aid in the upbuilding of American shipping in the foreign trade. The appeal declared that the platform to be adopted at this convention should urge the speedy enactment of the Ship Subsidy bill, which was introduced in the Fifty-fifth Congress and which has been indorsed by 300 of the leading agricultural

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and commercial associations in all parts of the country. The circular gives fiften reasons why the Subsidy bill should be passed. Some of them are that Americans are paying foreign ship owners \$200,000,000 a year for work that could better be done by American ships. If the bill doesn't pass in the next twenty-five years Americans will pay foreign ship owners \$5,000,000. In 1861, when the Republican party first came in control of the national Government, 2,500,000 tons of American ships were engaged in foreign trade, carrying 66 per cent. of America's imports and exports. In 1899 our shipping in the foreign trade aggregated 800,000 tons and carried less than 9 per cent of our imports and exports. In forty years our shipping in the foreign trade has declined two-thirds, while our foreign commerce has increased fourfold. Foreign ships are built and run cheaper than American ships are. In addition foreign Governments pay over \$20,000,000 each year in subsidies. Against foreign shipping so aided, unaided American ships cannot successfully compete. Ninety per cent, of the cost of a ship is received by labor. It is the high cost of American labor and the unsteadiness of employment that makes it impossible for Americans to build ships as cheaply as foreigners can build them. The list of reasons that were presented in the circular seemed to be more or less effective with the delegates to the convention, and there was considerable talk after the day's session about the necessity for a ship subsidy plank in the platform. ship owners \$200,000,000 a year for work that

The wife of United States Senator Thurston had some things to say yesterday about he convention, which indicate that she wasn't altogether happy. The interviewer quotes her thus: "Mr. Thurston gave me to understand that it would be very lively indeed here, ecause of the factional differences likely to be displayed, but it seems to me that it is very tame, indeed. I have not seen the least sugtame, indeed. I have not seen the least suggestion of a fight yet, and I really came prepared to engage in a fierce condict. I only go to the Senate when I am likely to hear alively discussion, and I never saw a Senate meeting nearly as duil as this. All the men seem half afraid merely to talk about their opinions, and as for their trying to enforce them, there is not a sign of an effort. Why, there were no serious differences even over the qualifications of delegates. And even a small convention of women's clubs generally manages to have at least a little jangle over that. It is very duil indeed to a looker-on to see nothing but harmony."

It came out to-day that the reason that the Rev. Dr. Edgar M. Levy, who made the opening prayer at the first convention of the Republican party in 1856, did not make the opening prayer at the convention here was because Mayor Ashbridge insisted on another clergyman officiating, and rather than have a rumpus about it, Senator Hanna consented. The Rev Dr. Levy was invited to make the opening prayer by Senator Hanna in a letter which read in part as follows: "In 1858 it was your distinguished privilege to offer prayer at the National Convention

that nominated Fremont for President, and after a lapse of forty-four years the Republican National Convention again assembles in Philadelphia to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. As chairman of the Republican National Committee it af-fords me great pleasure to extend to you an invitation to offer prayer at the opening session of the convention."

On Monday of this week the Rev. M. H. Hissey called on Dr. Levy. "He told me," said Dr. Levy sesterday, "that the Mayor insisted that a clergyman selected by him should make the prayer. Mr. Hissey said that Mr. Hanna regretted it, but that the Mayor was obdurate. There was hesaid, no rule giving to the Mayor the right to select the clergyman, but there is a precedent which he insisted should be continued. Dr. Levy said he thought the special honor was to make the opening prayer of the convention. However," said he, "I could not, of course, think of engaging in a wrangle over a prayer." invitation to offer prayer at the opening

They were two Woodruff boomers, and they stood in the corridor of the Walton last night, happy over the decision of the New York delegation indorsing their candidate, but at the same time mighty suspicious. They were ready to believe that as a whole the delegation was for Woodruff, but they suspected certain individuals in it, and one of those individuals was the Hon. Frederick Seymour Gibbs, National Committeeman from the State of New "Now, there's Gibbs," said one. "I don't

believe he is a friend of Tim's." Just at that moment the Hon. Frederick. who had been listening, rushed up and ex-

"You are a couple of fine New Yorkers, are you not? to stand around here abusing Woodruff after we have gone to work and practically assured him of the nomination. nice people. I want to tell you that Lieut-Gov. Woodruff is by all odds the strongest man for the Vice-Presidential nomination that there is in the city of Philadelphia to-day. You people go around here and circulate stories about him and try to make fun of him. Woodruff is a man who will make friends wherever he goes. No other man can strengthen the ticket like the Lieutenant-Governor, and you people ought to be ashamed of yourselves going around here backcapping, coming from New York as you do.

The Hon. Frederick then wandered off in the corner and smiled, while the two Woodruff men looked at each other and said: "Gosh! we hadn't any right to suspect him, had we? Why, he is a daisy. I guess he is the one who brought about the indorsement. Let's go tell Tim," and they started off for the Bellevue. nice people. I want to tell you that Lieut.-

hard proposition yesterday in the person of Massachusetts sergeant-at-arms. The Mayor is a pompous sort of a citizen, and he went to the convention accompanied by the Director of Public Safety, Abraham L. English, and his private secretary, Henry Hampton Moore. "Tickets, please," said the assistant sergeant-

Mayor Ashbridge glared at him and started to enter the hall. "No, you don't," said the Massachusetts man, "not in a minute," and he blocked the passage

and looked the Mayor straight in the eye.

and looked the Mayor straight in the eye.

"But I'm the Mayor," said Mr. Ashbridge.

"You may be the President for all I know," said the Massachusetts man. "I don't know you from a side of sole leather, and if you haven't got any tickets you cannot go in."

Mayor Ashbridge looked deeply shocked.

But here is my official badge, "he said, showing a magnificent gold emblem which the city of Philadelphia provides for her Chief Magistrate. "Doesn't that tell you who I am?"

"No, it don't," snorted the doorman. "That ain't no ticket, and you can't get in without a ticket. Get out of the way, you are blocking the pas-sage."

pas-sage.

Mayor Ashbridge was almost hopping mad.
The Director of Public Safety and Private
Secretary Moore protested vigorously, but it
was no go. Finally the reserve policeman saw
there was trouble and recognized the party.
"Come this way, Mr. Mayor," be shouted,
and he took the party into the hall through an
entrance which was labelled, "Employees'
kitchen."

day by United States Senator Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana that gentleman always spoke of the Antilles as the Western Indias and of the Philippines as the Eastern Indias.

The painter who made the picture of the Hawaii shield, which is one of the decorations of the Convention Hall, hanging to the right of the platform, surrounded by American flags, spelled Hawaii, H-A-W-W-A-I-I-A, and the orators didn't notice the mis

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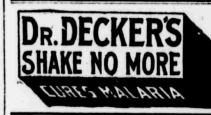
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parently the mistake hasn't been officially noticed yet, and the shield is a monument of Philadelphia's spelling.

sued an address to-day to the chairman and members of the Committee on Resolutions of the Republican Convention. In the course of it she says:

"We are here to ask you to use the nower ful influence which a declaration from this to all the woman citizens of this Republic the rights and privileges now enjoyed by those resident in some of the States. Some of you will perhaps be surprised that such a demand will be needed. You suppose that even now women have all legal rights in this favored land. In thirty-seven States a married mother has no legal right to her own children. In sixteen States the wife has no right to her earnings, and in eight States a woman has no right to her property after marriage. Surely, gentlemen, you who have the power, who are generous-hearted and who represent, some of you, the judiciary in the country and therefore believe in justice, you who are the gallant soldiers of the nation and therefore represents that chivary which is always in sympathy with the weak and oppressed, and you who are statesmen and know that the best interests of a happy people are bound up with equality before the law, will listen to this request." land. In thirty-seven States a married mother

They run the band at this convention be electricity and have got things fixed so that theret is no longer the possibility of "Down Went McGinty" being played when a candidate is being nominated, or "You're Not the Only Pebble on the Beach" when a United States Senator makes a speech, things which frequently happen at conventions where the band is permitted to run itself. One member of this band is possessed of a field glass. Ser-geant-at-Arms Wiswell runs the band and he gives them an assortment of music. When gives them an assortment of music. When he wants a piece played, he holds up a card with the title that he wants played and pushes a button which rings a bell by the band master. Then the member with the field glass looks at the sergeant-at-arms, reads the card he is holding and the band starts off with almost human intelligence.

A truthful Philadelphia paper that protests against the statement sent from this city that all the thieves are not in jail, is responsible for the following:
"Three men went in a mighty hurry last

night from the rotunda of the Walton into & side room and slammed the door. They looked ferociously at one another. Then one said:

'I ain't been with anybody but you two fellows all day, and my pocketbook's gone. Well, one of you's got it. Hand it over now, or by the powers—" He shook his fists and swore dreadfully. 'Now it's my turn to talk's sneered the second man. 'My pocketbook's been swiped, and that's the truth. You're a pair of swindlers, but I'll have that pocketbook back or — and he too, let out all the bad words he could remember. The third man said: 'You're pretty good bluffers, you two. Blamed well you know you've swiped my pocketbook. Cough up, now! Cough up!' Then the three raged about the room like wild beasts. They stripped off their coats finally, and sent for a policeman to search them. He came, his search was ther ugh, but not one of the men had a pocketbook or a single cent. ferociously at one another. Then one saids

"Say," said the Hon. George E. Waldo of Brooklyn last night, "seems to me this Long boom is about the shortest thing I ever saw. I don't believe it will even reach the delegates."

